

ESSEX

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

REPORT OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT,

AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO THE ASYLUM.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE COURT OF QUARTER
SESSION, 2ND JANUARY, 1866.

GIBSON, } CLERK OF THE
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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

CHARLES GRAY ROUND, ESQUIRE, *Chairman*,

THOMAS WILLIAM BRAMSTON, ESQUIRE,

SIR THOMAS BURCH WESTERN, BART., M.P.,

MAJOR SKINNER, R.A.,

THE REV. HASTINGS ROBINSON, D.D.,

JOHN GURNEY FRY, ESQUIRE,

THE REV. JOHN PEARSON, CLERK,

NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, ESQUIRE,

JOHN WATLINGTON PERRY WATLINGTON, ESQUIRE,

RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQUIRE,

SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BARONET,

CHARLES DU CANE, ESQUIRE, M.P.,

WILLIAM MICHAEL TUFNELL, ESQUIRE,

EDGAR DISNEY, ESQUIRE,

JOHN COOPE DAVIS, ESQUIRE,

} *For the County.*

EDWARD WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE, M.D.,

HENRY WOLTON, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Colchester.*

JOHN PAYNE, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Maldon.*

ALFRED NICHOLAS JONES, ESQUIRE,

HENRY BURROWS, ESQUIRE,

} *For the Borough of
Saffron Walden.*

THOMAS MORGAN GEPP, *Clerk to the Visitors.*

HOUSE COMMITTEE,

FOR THE YEAR 1866.

NATHANIEL CLARKE BARNARDISTON, ESQUIRE, CHAIRMAN,
MAJOR SKINNER, R.A.,
THE REV. JOHN PEARSON,
THE REV. HASTINGS ROBINSON, D.D.,
JOHN GURNEY FRY, ESQUIRE,
RICHARD BAKER WINGFIELD BAKER, ESQUIRE,
SIR THOMAS BARRETT LENNARD, BART.,
JOHN COOPE DAVIS, ESQUIRE.

OFFICERS.

D. C. CAMPBELL, ESQUIRE, M.D.	. . .	<i>Resident Medical Superintendent.</i>
R. B. GILLAND, ESQUIRE, M.D.	. . .	<i>Medical Assistant.</i>
THE REV. JOSEPH SOWTER	. . .	<i>Chaplain.</i>
MR. CHARLES RAYNER	. . . . .	<i>Steward and Clerk of the Asylum.</i>
MRS. CRABB	. . . . .	<i>Matron.</i>

REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

To Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in Quarter Sessions assembled, at Chelmsford, in and for the County of Essex, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of January, 1866.

The Justices elected at the General Quarter Session of the Peace, holden on the 3rd day of January, 1865, as a Committee on behalf of the County of Essex, during the year then next ensuing, for the purposes of the Asylum, erected for the Pauper Lunatics of the said County and the united Boroughs of Colchester and Maldon, pursuant to the Act of Parliament 16 & 17 Vic., cap. 97, present this, their Annual Report, conformably with the provisions of the said Act.

In bringing under the notice of the Court the number of Patients in the Asylum, the Committee have the satisfaction of stating that the increase in the year 1865 is below the average annual increase of the last seven years.

There were in the Asylum

On the 25th December, 1859—	Males 177—	Females 242—	TOTAL 419
„ 1860— „	187— „	260— „	447
„ 1861— „	197— „	270— „	467
„ 1862— „	212— „	286— „	498
„ 1863— „	214— „	307— „	521
„ 1864— „	232— „	318— „	550
„ 1865— „	236— „	318— „	554

There were during the year

1859—	Admissions	138—	Under treatment	544
1860—	„	161—	„	580
1861—	„	140—	„	587
1862—	„	139—	„	606
1863—	„	152—	„	650
1864—	„	170—	„	691
1865—	„	150—	„	700

The following is the Account of the General Results for the year 1865:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1864 .	232	318	550
Admitted during the year	62	88	150
Under treatment during the year	294	406	700

Removed during the year, viz.:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Recovered	23	60	83
Improved	1	3	4
Unimproved... ..	1	1	2
Died	33	24	57
	<u>58</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>146</u>
Remaining in the Asylum, 25th December, 1865	236	318	554

To the series of munificent donations made to the Committee by the Governors of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts, the Governors have been pleased this year to add another equally munificent, of the sum of £50; and the Stock standing in the names of Trustees for the purposes of the Benevolent Fund now amounts to the sum of £650, three per cent. consols. From that Fund there have been assisted, during the year 1865, sixty-two discharged Patients, to their great comfort and benefit; the average sum paid to each being 13s. 8d., and the sum total disbursed £42 10s. 3d.

During the past year 1803 relations and friends of the Patients have visited them at the Asylum.

At their last meeting, on the 18th December, the Committee, taking into consideration Dr. Campbell's valuable services and increased duties, and desirous of doing justice to his eminent

professional attainments and high reputation, unanimously resolved to increase his salary from £600 to £800 a year.

The following is the minute made by two of the Commissioners in Lunacy after inspecting the Asylum in the month of June:—

“ ESSEX COUNTY ASYLUM,

“ BRENTWOOD,

“ *Friday, the 16th June, 1865.*

“ Since the visit to this Asylum in the month of June of last year, the Admissions have been 167, the Discharges 86, and the Deaths 58. The proportions of males and females being under the first head 66 and 101; under the second 30 and 56; and under the third 28 and 30. Only 7 of those discharged had not recovered; and the deaths were all from natural causes. The principal being from epilepsy, palsy, phthisis, and general decay. Three inquests were held: the first and second being cases of epilepsy, where the Patients had been found dead in bed; and the third, that of a man brought from the Epping Union House in the last stage of exhaustion (too common a practice with that and other Unions in this County), who died two days after admission. Verdicts of natural death were returned in all those cases.

“ On the books of the Asylum to-day there are the names of 550 Patients—232 Males and 318 Females, all of whom, excepting two women at present away on trial, we have seen at our visit. The Criminal Patient named at the last visit as having escaped was retaken, after some months, at Leeds, and is now in the Wakefield Asylum. Of the 12 or 13 other Criminal Patients here, three whose offences had been of a grave character have been lately taken to Broadmoor.

“ We found the Patients of both sexes on the whole in a favorable state. Among them in both Divisions there is an unusually large proportion of the feeble and helpless, who are brought in that condition from the Unions, and very many are of the most troublesome class. Of paralytics and epileptics alone there are about 130, and of the 52 who are entered specially as under medical treatment we noticed 29 in bed as we passed through the Wards. Quiet and good order nevertheless prevailed as the rule, and there were not

many exceptions to the satisfactory personal condition and appearance of both women and men. Into the Male Infirmary we observed, with much pleasure, Dr. Campbell has very lately introduced a married Attendant and his wife, a practice which has always elsewhere been attended with increased comfort to the sick, and from which the best results may be expected here. Another most judicious step, called for by the peculiar class of cases in this Asylum, has been the introduction on the female side of a second night nurse from whose service a marked improvement is already discernable; this morning's return shewing eight wet and dirty beds on the Male side, and none whatever among the women, three beds having been changed during the night.

“The Asylum throughout in the various Wards, Dormitories, Offices, and detached Blocks was in excellent order, and the bedding particularly good and well kept. We were glad to see the neat white coverlets by which the old ones, when worn out, are now replaced; and we hope that continued effort will be made, in other respects as in this, to assimilate the old Wards to the new Blocks. Though since the last visit 30 additional wash-stands have been placed in the men's Wards, there is still a want on both sides of such conveniences, and of other small comforts such as chairs, &c.; and we see no reason why the papering and painting, which has made the Wards generally so much more cheerful, should not be introduced into those now excepted from the rest because of the habits of the Inmates. If such habits are ever to be in any degree permanently improved it must be by the gradual and steady application of such means and influences, a principle well understood and in other important ways acted on by Dr. Campbell, who properly mixes up with the industrious and working class in the cottages a certain number of listless and idle Patients who may be expected to profit by the better example.

“The numbers of both sexes who are in some way or other employed appear to be much as formerly described—42 Males were in the hay field to day, including 5 very efficient mowers, and the regular farm labourers are between 60 and 70. Altogether the returns show 144 men and 190 women as taking part in daily work; and 220 of both sexes appear to be the average Sunday attendance

at Chapel, less than half this number going to the morning prayers. Somewhat in the same proportion seem to be those who join the parties for recreation, numbering over 200 from both divisions who will shortly, we are glad to say, be provided with a recreation room in which they can be at the same time associated. By substituting sliding panels for the walls of the two rooms (the Needle Room and Male Attendant's Dining Room) immediately adjoining the present Recreation Hall, this will whenever required be made double its size, while the other rooms will still be as available for ordinary use as they are now, and in a fortnight this alteration will be begun. The out-door games and summer pic-nics continue to be afforded. Another of the latter being fixed for the close of this month, when Lord Petre's grounds will be kindly opened to the Patients. We saw too many exclusively religious books in the Wards, but were assured that the supply of generally entertaining books and papers is liberal and sufficient, and we desire strongly that this may be kept up.

"We have peculiar satisfaction in reporting the continuance of that liberal treatment of Servants and Attendants frequently mentioned with praise in these entries, by which the Visitors of this Asylum have succeeded in securing for their Patients the inestimable advantage of kind and intelligent service which is not perpetually changing.

"Restraint is not employed here, and the instances of seclusion, which have been for very short periods, have been distributed over 15 Patients (6 men and 9 women), but restricted for the most part to 2 out of these.

"We continue to think very highly of Dr. Campbell's able and successful management of this Asylum, and of the thorough efficiency with which their several duties are discharged by the other Officers.

"JOHN FORSTER, } COMMISSIONERS
"ROBERT NAIRNE, } IN LUNACY."

During the year 1865 several Deputations from Boards of Guardians visited the Asylum. On Thursday, March 30th, a Committee appointed by the Ongar Guardians came, and having seen each individual Patient chargeable to their Union, they reported that a

very careful and minute examination of every part of the Asylum impressed them with a most favourable opinion of the general management of the Establishment, the attention paid to the comforts of its unfortunate Inmates, and the remarkable kindness of manner and treatment displayed by the Medical Superintendent, Dr. Campbell.

In the months of June and August respectively, Committees appointed by the Dunmow and West Ham Unions again visited the Asylum. The Dunmow Committee having seen every Patient belonging to their Union, 28 in number, concluded their Report thus:—

“Whilst we feel bound to speak in the highest possible terms of the skill and humanity displayed by Dr. Campbell and all under him in the treatment of the Lunatics placed under their charge, we cannot but express our regret that Dr. Campbell could give but a very unsatisfactory account of the Patients in whom we felt most strongly interested, the great majority of them being apparently cases of confirmed insanity, and offering but very small prospect of improvement or recovery.”

The West Ham Deputation reported to their Board as follows:—

“They saw all the Patients individually, both Male and Female, 63 in number. On the authority of Dr. Campbell they have to report that most of the cases of this Union it is to be feared must be considered chronic in their nature, while some have been much benefitted by the treatment they have received. The Deputation cannot, however, close their observations without stating the pleasure they derived from seeing everything done to benefit the Inmates of the Asylum and to render their condition as happy as possible, as far as existing circumstances will allow.”

CHARLES G. ROUND, CHAIRMAN.

NATH. C. BARNARDISTON.

CHARLES DU CANE.

JNO. GURNEY FRY.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND VISITORS OF THE
ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year having elapsed it again becomes my duty to submit to you a report of the condition and management of the Asylum during the last twelve months.

Nothing exhibits more strikingly the progress of an enlightened and humane philosophy than the alterations which have taken place in the system and management of Hospitals devoted to the treatment of the Insane. Such institutions at one time wore an aspect widely different from what they do at present. The lunatic of former days was looked upon with a singular mixture of dread and pity, was regarded as the victim of a peculiar and mysterious malady of mind, and as such placed beyond the pale of humanity by a disease which was not amenable to the usual resources of medical science. The time however has happily now passed when it was necessary formally to maintain the advantage which society derives from the establishment of Hospitals for the Insane. These institutions are now universally regarded as being quite as essential to the public welfare as Hospitals for the bodily sick, or any of the other Institutions intended to promote the moral or physical well-being of man. I am glad to report that nothing has occurred during the past year to interfere

with the successful working of the Establishment over which you preside, and that there have been very few occurrences out of the usual routine of such an institution which call for any special remark.

On the 25th December, 1864, there were 550 Patients in the Asylum: namely, 232 Males and 318 Females, of which number 491 were reported as incurable and remained with no prospect of being again restored to the blessings of sound intellect. During the past year 150 Patients have been admitted into the Asylum: namely, 62 Males and 88 Females, of which number many were in a state of confirmed and incurable insanity, having presented from the first hopeless forms of the disease. Notwithstanding the number of Chronic cases 83 were restored to their friends, recovered; 4 were removed, improved; 2 unimproved; and 57 died. There now remain in the Establishment, 236 Males and 318 Females—Total 554. The daily average number resident was 548.

The proportion of recoveries effected presents a very gratifying result and exceeds that of any former year, being 55 per cent. on the admissions, and the greatest number of recoveries having been in cases where the insanity was of short duration adds fresh evidence of the importance as stated in some of my former reports, of a very early attention and application of medical and moral treatment to the first access of mental alienation. I, therefore, deem it proper again to call the attention of Boards of Guardians, and of the friends and relatives of the Insane, to the advantage of placing the afflicted objects of their solicitude in an Establishment especially adapted to the treatment and cure of the disease, immediately it makes its appearance, humanity and sound economy alike indicating such a course. It gives your Medical Superintendent much pleasure to report particularly the recovery of two Female Patients in whom mental disorder had existed so long that there appeared no probability of a favourable termination, such cases being of very rare occurrence. The two cases thus happily terminated had been each ten years inmates of the Institution. They were both very poor, and received assistance from the Benevolent Fund to supply themselves with clothing on their discharge, and since leaving the Institution very grateful letters have been received from both giving

satisfactory accounts of their continued convalescence. While it is gratifying thus to know that from time to time so many who from the dispensations of Providence have been sent to the Asylum, have, after a shorter or longer residence, been restored to ordinary health and returned home, it must also be understood that it is not only the cured who are benefited. There are a great many Patients now in the House who, while permitted to retire from the gaze of busy life and subjected to kind care and treatment, enjoy comparative exemption from the more distressing manifestations and miseries of their condition; but who, if otherwise treated, would have their malady exasperated and be exposed to untold miseries.

While the number of recoveries has been much above the average the deaths have been in about the ordinary proportion, but fewer than last year.

It is impossible to make any accurate comparison of the mortality of one year with another since much depends on the condition in which Patients are received into the House; instances frequently occurring where the Patients have been received in a dying state, and where no amount of care or attention could prolong life beyond a few days. The large number of deaths recorded in the Obituary as having taken place from Paralysis, Epilepsy, and old age most satisfactorily account for the mortality, many of the deaths at the same time really suggesting the reflection that their removals in the only way that could terminate conditions of mind and body, of either hopeless derangement or deplorable suffering were certainly not circumstances which could be looked upon with regret. I have also to record this year the death of a Male Attendant, a very intelligent and well conducted young man, who died of Typhoid Fever (the first Official who has died in the Asylum since its opening); he had only been a short time in the Establishment, and had it pleased God to spare him, he would have proved himself a very valuable servant. The circumstances attending the deaths of four epileptic Patients were submitted to the investigation of the Coroner and a jury. The verdict in each case was natural death from Epilepsy. Four accidents occasioning fractured bones happened during the year. The first received fracture near the shoulder joint by a fall; the second fell when in a fit and fractured the arm; the third received

fracture of the leg by falling when in a fit; and the fourth received dislocation of the shoulder joint when fighting with one of his fellow Patients. All the cases terminated satisfactorily.

The probationary clause in the Act of Parliament which gives power to send convalescent Patients out on trial previous to their being removed from the books of the Asylum was taken advantage of in several instances, and, save in two cases, the trial had a favourable issue. The small allowance made by your Committee for maintenance during the term of probation was in all cases of essential service, by diminishing at a time most important to the mental health of the Patients the pressure of poverty, and by allowing a gradual return to dependence on their labour. I may again take this opportunity of giving publicity to the beneficial assistance which has in many instances been rendered from the Benevolent Fund to several Patients on their discharge, who would otherwise have laboured under difficulties, and perhaps discouragements, of a peculiarly harassing nature in their endeavours at first to obtain employment, at a time too when ill able to contend against them.

A very large number of applications have been made by the friends of Patients to have their afflicted relatives again under their own care, but in very few cases could I recommend your Committee to sanction such a course. Friends are too apt to be deceived by the apparent calmness, self-possession, and improved health of the Patient; and becoming importunate and urging the old and fallacious argument—that if they are quiet in the Asylum they will be so at home, assist in increasing the desire of the Patient for a premature restoration to society. It is a well known fact that many of the insane who are noisy and totally unmanageable by their friends, become calm and docile when in an Asylum. Such a change does not indicate the cessation of disease, but only that it is held in check by the varied influences brought to bear upon it. Many of the Inmates who are cheerful and contented, constantly occupied during the day, entering with pleasure into all the amusements afforded them, would soon relapse to their former condition if restored prematurely to the exciting causes of their malady.

For twelve years this Establishment has been conducted without the slightest resort to personal restraint, and the system has always

been attended with the best results. This year, however, the conduct of one Male Patient was so outrageous, and his propensities so ferocious and destructive, that I found it necessary to depart in this case from my usual practice and subject him to coercion. A room of great strength made expressly for violent Patients was not sufficiently strong to baffle his efforts. He burst open the panels of the door, smashed the shutters and the iron frame of the window, and destroyed every pane of glass. Finding no room strong enough to withstand his fury, I found it necessary to fix his hands for some hours until the tradesmen could make a room strong enough to stop his evidently malicious satisfaction. I mention this case as it is the first instance in which personal restraint has been used in this Asylum, while nearly two thousand Patients have been under treatment.

The new detached buildings which were opened on the 29th of August, 1863, to receive seventy five Patients are now nearly occupied principally by the men employed on the farm, and in the workshops, and by convalescents. Experience now enables me to speak with confidence of the advantages of separate and detached buildings with the upper floors entirely used as bedrooms, and the ground floors as day rooms, over Asylums built in one large block, such buildings being places of greater quietude, and freedom are more like private dwellings, lessen the feeling of confinement, render more cheerful and happy that section particularly of the Patients whose mental conditions least require arrangements for general safety, and as regards good ventilation are in every way superior.

I cannot speak too highly of the advantages derived from the system of having regular night attendants on both sides of the Establishment, their duties being to attend to the infirm and dirty Patients, visit the sick and epileptic inmates, administer medicine, drinks, nourishment, &c., to those under medical treatment and exercise, a special vigilance over the suicidally disposed and turbulent.

The character and conduct of those in immediate attendance on the insane being of the greatest importance, every endeavour is made by me to find persons well qualified for such duty. No kindness, tact or skill on the part of the heads of the Establishment, no medical or moral treatment employed by the physician can counterbalance or

counteract a want of the proper qualities on the part of the inferior attendants. The principal qualifications required are patience and command of temper, kindness in order to win the affections of the Patients, with firmness to gain their respect, observation sufficient to detect all the peculiarities of temper, disposition, and habits of those committed to their care, and tact enough to make this knowledge available in the management of them. With few exceptions, I can report favourably of their conduct.

Several recovered Patients have visited the Asylum to see those concerned in its management, and also their old acquaintances, evincing in a striking manner that they remember with gratitude the kindness they themselves experienced during their own abode here.

There have been as must be expected several attempts at escape made in different ways, but none of them have been permanently successful.

As in former years, I have endeavoured to promote as much as possible the employment and amusement of the Patients. The variety of employments in the Male Department is somewhat limited from the fact of so large a number of the Patients here, being from rural districts. Looking however to the curative influence of occupation, it is generally found that Agricultural Labour is the best, from its always ensuring to the Patients the advantages of exercise in the open air. Field and garden operations then have been the principal employments, whilst Shoemaking, Smith's-Work, Carpentry, Tailoring and Bricklaying have been pursued also by a few Patients. In the Tailor and Shoemaker's shops some Patients are employed who had never before worked at these trades, and are now becoming useful. The number of men employed on the 23rd of December, 1865, was 148: namely, at Farm and Garden Labour 55; at Shoemaking 6; at Carpentry 2; at Smith's-Work 2; at Tailoring 5; at Bricklaying 1; at Baking 2; at Household-Work 64; and 11 in reading, writing, &c. The number of women employed on the same day, was 175: namely, 26 in Laundry and Washhouse; 9 in the kitchen; 69 at Needlework and Knitting; 56 at Household-Work; and 15 in reading, writing, &c.—Total 323, which was about the daily average. The amusements have consisted of Draughts, Bagatelle, Cards, Dominoes, Books, Periodicals, and Newspapers, all tending to relieve the monotony of Asylum life.

During the summer months out-door games are amply provided, and continue to exert great influence in restoring the Patients to health of mind and body, and in rendering them cheerful and contented. During the winter months we assemble at different times a large number of the Inmates for singing, dancing, private theatricals and music. The limited space at our command last winter, on account of the increase in our numbers, was sometimes a source of regret. By the enlargement of the Recreation Hall, which received the sanction of your Committee, this defect is remedied, and the room is now large enough to receive a much larger number of the Patients. Such meetings are not only means of enjoyment to the Patients, but they create and keep up feelings of harmony and good fellowship between them and their Attendants. Walking parties into the country and sometimes more distant excursions also continue to be looked forward to with much interest; in fact kind treatment, soothing conversation, and consolatory counsel, inspiring confidence and friendship; the exercise of the mental, moral, and physical powers contributing to health of body and tranquility of mind, are measures practised as far as possible towards the Inmates of the Asylum.

Dr. Harrison, who had been my Medical Assistant for nearly six years, having been selected from a long list of candidates as Medical Superintendent of the Asylum at Adelaide, South Australia, left here on the 3rd of August last to proceed to that Colony, to begin his new duties. He left this Asylum much esteemed by the Officers, Attendants, and Patients, and with all our sincere wishes for his future happiness. I am glad to report to you that Dr. Gilland, since his appointment as his successor, has quite justified the high recommendations he produced, and that he is everything I could desire as a Physician and Assistant.

From the other Officers I have also received much assistance, and the same harmonious feeling noticed by me with pleasure in former reports continues to exist between them.

In conclusion, permit me to thank you for your continued liberality and courtesy to me, and to assure you that, as Medical Superintendent of an Institution which has for its object the removal or alleviation of the most painful malady with which humanity can be

afflicted, I am not insensible of the importance of the situation which I occupy, and of the attention, zeal, and assiduity necessary to a proper discharge of its duties; and to say, that my best exertions will continue to be devoted to promote the prosperity and increase the usefulness of the Essex Asylum, over which you have been called to preside.

I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

D. C. CAMPBELL, M.D.,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

1st Jan., 1866.

TABLES.

TABLE, No. 1.

GENERAL RESULTS OF THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in the Asylum, 25th December, 1864	232	318	550
Admitted during the year	62	88	150
Under Treatment during the year	294	406	700
Removed during the year, viz.:—			
	Males.	Females	Total.
Recovered	23	60	83
Improved	1	3	4
Unimproved... ..	1	1	2
Died	33	24	57
	58	88	146
Remaining in the Asylum 25th December, 1865	236	318	554

TABLE, No. 2.

SHOWING THE AGES OF PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 10 to 20 years	7	6	13
„ 20 to 30 „	12	18	30
„ 30 to 40 „	11	21	32
„ 40 to 50 „	9	15	24
„ 50 to 60 „	13	9	22
„ 60 to 70 „	6	11	17
„ 70 to 80 „	2	5	7
„ 80 to 90 „	0	3	3
Not ascertained	2	0	2
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 3.

SHOWING THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PATIENTS
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Single	29	38	67
Married	25	35	60
Widowed	6	15	21
Not ascertained	2	0	2
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 4.

SHOWING THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE
PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	48	71	119
Dissenters—Sect unknown	4	5	9
Independent	3	3	6
Wesleyan	1	3	4
Baptist	2	0	2
Roman Catholic	0	1	1
Unknown	4	5	9
Total... ..	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 5.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED
BEFORE THEY WERE BROUGHT TO THE ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Not exceeding one month	32	34	66
Between 1 and 2 months	7	13	20
„ 2 and 3 „	2	11	13
„ 3 and 4 „	1	4	5
„ 4 and 5 „	4	2	6
„ 5 and 6 „	1	1	2
„ 6 months and 1 year	3	5	8
„ 1 year and 2 years	0	4	4
„ 2 „ 3 „	0	1	1
„ 3 „ 4 „	1	1	2
„ 4 „ 5 „	1	0	1
„ 5 „ 6 „	1	2	3
„ 6 „ 7 „	0	0	0
„ 7 „ 8 „	0	0	0
„ 8 „ 9 „	0	1	1
„ 9 „ 10 „	0	0	0
„ 10 „ 11 „	0	0	0
„ 14 „ 15 „	1	0	1
„ 15 „ 16 „	0	0	0
„ 19 „ 20 „	0	1	1
„ 24 „ 25 „	0	0	0
„ 30 „ 40 „	0	0	0
From Birth	3	5	8
Unknown	5	3	8
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 6.

FORM OF INSANITY IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Mania	28	35	63
Monomania	0	0	0
Melancholia	23	35	58
Dementia	8	13	21
Amentia... ..	3	5	8
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 7.

NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THE CASES ADMITTED DURING
THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cases of first attack	40	59	99
Cases of more than one attack	20	27	47
Cases not ascertained	2	2	4
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 8.

ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, DEATHS, &c., DURING EACH
MONTH IN THE YEAR AND DAILY AVERAGE
NUMBER EACH MONTH.

Months.	Admissions.		Discharges, Removals.		Deaths.		Daily Average.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	TOTAL.
1864.									
Dec. 25th to 31st ...	1	1	1	1	1	2	232 $\frac{2}{3}$	317 $\frac{5}{8}$	550 $\frac{1}{6}$
1865.									
January ...	3	4	3	7	5	0	229 $\frac{1}{3}$	314 $\frac{2}{3}$	544 $\frac{6}{3}$
February...	0	7	2	3	4	3	223 $\frac{1}{2}$	313 $\frac{1}{2}$	537
March ...	4	8	0	3	5	2	220 $\frac{1}{3}$	315 $\frac{1}{3}$	535 $\frac{2}{3}$
April ...	7	13	2	4	2	1	219 $\frac{1}{3}$	320 $\frac{1}{3}$	539 $\frac{2}{3}$
May ...	9	7	0	9	1	2	224 $\frac{2}{3}$	320 $\frac{2}{3}$	544 $\frac{2}{3}$
June ...	4	2	3	7	1	3	230 $\frac{2}{3}$	317 $\frac{2}{3}$	547 $\frac{2}{3}$
July ...	12	8	2	4	2	0	235 $\frac{1}{3}$	314 $\frac{1}{3}$	550 $\frac{2}{3}$
August ...	8	8	7	7	1	0	238 $\frac{1}{3}$	317 $\frac{1}{3}$	556 $\frac{4}{3}$
September ...	5	9	2	4	2	4	239 $\frac{7}{30}$	317 $\frac{2}{30}$	557 $\frac{6}{30}$
October ...	4	7	0	8	2	3	240 $\frac{2}{3}$	316 $\frac{1}{3}$	557 $\frac{1}{3}$
November ...	2	8	1	4	5	3	237 $\frac{1}{30}$	317 $\frac{1}{30}$	555 $\frac{1}{30}$
December ...	3	6	2	3	2	1	235 $\frac{9}{25}$	317 $\frac{2}{25}$	552 $\frac{1}{25}$
Total ...	62	88	25	64	33	24	231 $\frac{1}{30}$	316 $\frac{3}{30}$	548 $\frac{7}{30}$

Daily Average Number in ...	1858	—	395
"	1859	—	419
"	1860	—	438
"	1861	—	460
"	1862	—	483
"	1863	—	509
"	1864	—	531
Lowest Number during the Year	1865	—	532
Highest	"	—	560

TABLE, No. 9.

OCCUPATION, OR STATION IN LIFE, OF PATIENTS ADMITTED
DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Labourers, Wives and Widows of	34	27	61
Servants	1	19	20
Needlewomen	0	5	5
Sailor and Wife of	1	1	2
Miller, Wife of	0	1	1
Washerwoman	0	1	1
Soldiers and Wife of	2	1	3
Policeman, Wife of	0	1	1
Officer's Daughter	0	1	1
Charwoman	0	1	1
Shopkeepers	1	1	2
Shoemaker and Wives of	1	2	3
Farmer	1	0	1
Linen Draper	1	0	1
Shoebinder	0	1	1
Coastguardsman, Wife of	0	1	1
Cooper	1	0	1
Farm Bailiff	1	0	1
Clerk and Wife of	1	1	2
Painters	2	0	2
Hawker	1	0	1
Strawplaiters	0	5	5
Sawyer, Wife of	0	1	1
Baker	1	0	1
Clergyman, Daughter of	0	1	1
Coachman, Wife of	0	1	1
Whitesmith	1	0	1
Mason	1	0	1
Wheelwright	1	0	1
Pensioner, Wife of	0	1	1
Innkeeper and Wife of	1	1	2
Bricklayer, Wife of	0	1	1
Brickmaker	1	0	1
Engine Driver, Wife of	0	1	1
Gardener, Wife of	0	1	1
Basketmaker	1	0	1
Tailor	1	0	1
Unknown or of no Occupation	6	11	17
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 10.

SUPPOSED CAUSES OF THE DISEASE IN THE CASES
ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hereditary	11	16	27
Hereditary and Anxiety	0	1	1
Hereditary and Epilepsy	0	1	1
Hereditary and Death of Child	0	1	1
Epilepsy... ..	7	6	13
Paralysis	1	1	2
Congenital	3	5	8
Intemperance	6	2	8
Intemperance and Hereditary	1	0	1
Death of Husband... ..	0	2	2
Injury of Head... ..	2	0	2
Debility	0	1	1
Over Nursing	0	1	1
Childbirth (Puerperal)	0	3	3
Fever	2	2	4
Poverty	2	2	4
Old Age... ..	1	4	5
Pecuniary Losses	1	0	1
Fright	0	1	1
Religious Excitement	2	2	4
Irregularity of Catamenia	0	1	1
Grief... ..	0	1	1
Remorse... ..	1	0	1
Anxiety	1	0	1
Disappointment in Marriage... ..	0	1	1
Disease of Brain	1	1	2
Rheumatic Fever	0	1	1
Death of Sister	0	1	1
Unknown	20	31	51
Total	62	88	150

TABLE, No. 11.

DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION IN THE
CASES DISCHARGED RECOVERED.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
One Week and under	7	14	21
Under 2 weeks	3	3	6
" 3 "	0	5	5
" 4 "	3	4	7
" 2 months	4	3	7
" 3 "	0	5	5
" 4 "	1	4	5
" 5 "	0	2	2
" 6 "	0	4	4
" 8 "	0	1	1
" 1 year	1	1	2
" 2 years	1	2	3
" 3 "	0	1	1
Unknown	3	11	14
Total	23	60	83

TABLE, No. 12.

LENGTH OF TIME THE PATIENTS DISCHARGED RECOVERED
WERE UNDER TREATMENT IN THE ASYLUM.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under one month	3	4	7
Between 1 and 2 months	7	12	19
" 2 3 "	3	8	11
" 3 4 "	2	5	7
" 4 5 "	1	2	3
" 5 6 "	2	2	4
" 6 7 "	0	2	2
" 7 8 "	2	3	5
" 9 10 "	2	3	5
" 11 12 "	0	1	1
" 1 year and 18 months	0	6	6
" 18 months and 2 years	0	1	1
" 2 years and 3 years... ..	0	6	6
" 3 " 4 "	0	2	2
" 4 " 5 "	1	0	1
" 5 " 6 "	1	1	2
" 12 "	0	1	1
Total	24	59	83

TABLE, No. 13.

OBITUARY.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Insanity.	In the Asylum.	Cause of Death.	State on Admission.	Union.
1	F.	79	Dementia	5 months	Cancer	Was in a hopeless state & affected with cancer	West Ham
2	M.	...	Amentia	10 weeks	Epilepsy	In a weak state with an open sore on elbow	Chelmsford
3	F.	44	Melancholia	4 years and 4 months	Marasmus	Feeble health	Edmonton
4	M.	39	Dementia	4 weeks	General paralysis	In a very weak state from general paralysis	West Ham
5	M.	51	Mania	1 year and 2 weeks	Effusion into the pericardium	Very feeble health, asthmatical and quite exhausted	West Ham
6	M.	44	Mania	11 years and 3 months	Phthisis	Subject to epileptic fits	Orsett
7	M.	40	Dementia	5 years	General paralysis	Feeble health with paralytic symptoms	Colchester
8	M.	29	Mania	8 years	Epileptic exhaustion	Subject to epileptic fits	Orsett
9	F.	35	Mania	6 years and 5 months	Disease of heart and phthisis	Good health	Epping
10	M.	54	Mania	2 years and 10 months	General paralysis	Symptoms of general paralysis	Rochford
11	M.	67	Melancholia	7 weeks	Disease of brain	Feeble health	Tendring
12	F.	49	Mania	10 years and 10 months	Ulceration of bowels	Good health	West Ham
13	M.	40	Melancholia	1 year and 10 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	Romford
14	M.	42	Mania	9 years and 7 months	Epilepsy	Subject to epileptic fits	Romford
15	F.	50	Mania	1 year and 2 months	Paralysis and exhaustion	Feeble health	County
16	F.	82	Dementia	1 year and 9 months	Natural decay	Feeble health	Braintree
17	M.	35	Melancholia	7 years and 7 months	Epileptic exhaustion	Subject to epileptic fits	Saffron Walden
18	M.	47	Mania	5 months	General paralysis	Has symptoms of general paralysis	Witham
19	M.	61	Mania	9 months & 2 weeks	Epileptic exhaustion & asthma	Epileptic and symptoms of paralysis	Dunmow
20	F.	28	Mania	4 years and 2 months	Marasmus	Feeble health	Ongar
21	M.	37	Dementia	7 months	Epilepsy	Epileptic	Epping
22	M.	45	Mania	2½ years	General paralysis	Feeble health	Witham
23	M.	48	Dementia	9 years and 7 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	Edmonton

OBITUARY—CONTINUED.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Insanity.	In the Asylum.	Cause of Death.	State on Admission.	Union.
24	F.	84	Mania	4 days	Natural decay	Feeble health & appears to be sinking	Chelmsford
25	M.	59	Mania	1 day	Epileptic exhaustion	Epileptic and in a sinking state	Epping
26	F.	51	Mania	8 years and 7 months	Marasmus	Feeble health	Tendring
27	F.	55	Mania	7 days	Maniacal exhaustion	Feeble health & covered with bruises	Epping
28	M.	26	Mania	6 months	Phthisis	Feeble state	West Ham
29	F.	72	Mania	7 years and 6 months	Natural decay	Feeble health	Colchester
30	F.	61	Dementia	2 years and 6 months	Exhaustion	Feeble health	Romford
31	F.	...	Melancholia	11 months	Maniacal exhaustion	Feeble health from refusal of food	Ongar
32	M.	25	Mania	1 year and 11 months	Epilepsy	Epileptic	Rochford
33	M.	41	Mania	1 year and 7 months	General paralysis	Has symptoms of general paralysis	West Ham
34	M.	34	Melancholia	6 years and 1 month	Phthisis	Feeble health	Dunmow
35	M.	36	Dementia	4 years and 8 months	Epilepsy	Epileptic	Chelmsford
36	F.	77	Mania	11 years and 11 months	Epileptic exhaustion	Feeble health and epileptic	West Ham
37	F.	56	Melancholia	3 years and 5 months	Haemoptyses	Good health	Colchester
38	F.	34	Melancholia	2 years and 9 months	Exhaustion from refusal of food	Feeble health	West Ham
39	F.	40	Dementia	7 months	Paralysis	Good health	County
40	M.	68	Dementia	5 years and 6 months	Natural decay	Feeble health	West Ham
41	M.	53	Melancholia	7 weeks	Maniacal exhaustion	Feeble health	Witham
42	F.	68	Mania	12 years and 1 week	Maniacal exhaustion	Good health	Saffron Walden
43	F.	55	Mania	11 years and 11 months	Choleraic diarrhoea	Good health	Rochford
44	F.	70	Dementia	10 weeks	Natural decay	Very feeble & exhausted	Chelmsford
45	M.	37	Dementia	7 months	General paralysis	In a feeble state from paralysis	Tendring
46	M.	37	Melancholia	3 years and 7 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	Witham
47	M.	57	Dementia	7 years and 10 months	Paralysis and haemoptyses	In a feeble state from paralysis	West Ham
48	F.	68	Mania	2 weeks	Paralysis	Feeble health	Chelmsford
49	M.	75	Mania	12 years and 1 month	Natural decay	Good health	Saffron Walden
50	M.	51	Dementia	3 years and 11 months	General paralysis	Feeble health	West Ham

OBITUARY—CONTINUED.

No.	Sex.	Age.	Form of Insanity.	In the Asylum.	Cause of Death.	State on Admission.	Union.
51	M.	68	Dementia	11 months	General paralysis	Good health	Dunmow
52	M.	39	Mania	9 years and 9 months	Phthisis	Good health	Billericay
53	F.	71	Melancholia	4 years and 11 months	Natural decay	In a very weak state	Braintree
54	F.	36	Mania	1 year and 2 months	Paralysis	Epileptic	West Ham
55	M.	75	Dementia	11 years and 9 months	Natural decay	Good health	Ongar
56	F.	54	Melancholia	3 years and 8 months	Marasmus	Feeble health	Rochford
57	M.	25	Dementia	1 year and 8 months	Epilepsy	Epileptic	West Ham

TABLE, No. 14.

CONDITION OF PATIENTS REMAINING IN THE ASYLUM.

						Males.	Females.	Total.
Curable and Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	30	35	65
Incurable	...	...	...	...	...	206	283	489

COMPLICATED WITH EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, AND CHOREA.

Epileptics	...	...	...	...	...	40	37	77
Paralytics	...	...	...	...	...	20	21	41
Choreic	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7

EMPLOYMENT.

Capable of being Employed	...	...	...	...	163	190	353
Incapable	...	...	...	...	73	128	201
Able to attend Chapel	130	142	272

Total Number in the Asylum, December 25th, 1865	236	318	554
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TABLE, No. 15.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS CHARGEABLE TO
EACH UNION.

UNIONS.	In December, 1864		Received since.		Discharged, Removed, &c.		Died.		Remaining 25th Dec., 1865.		Total Males and Females.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	totl.
Braintree	12	16	2	8	2	3	0	2	12	19	31
Bishops Stortford...	6	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	7	5	12
Billericay	8	9	2	2	2	2	1	0	7	9	16
Chelmsford	23	22	8	11	1	7	3	3	27	23	50
Colchester	11	18	3	6	0	5	1	2	13	17	30
County	10	4	0	1	0	0	1	3	9	2	11
Dunmow	9	24	4	9	0	4	3	0	10	29	39
Edmonton	4	6	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	4	6
Epping	9	14	1	5	0	3	2	2	8	14	22
Halstead	4	9	2	3	1	1	0	0	5	11	16
Lexden and Winstree	14	18	3	6	2	4	1	0	14	20	34
Maldon... ..	10	14	1	5	2	3	0	0	9	16	25
Ongar	4	7	5	1	3	1	1	1	5	6	11
Orsett	9	7	1	2	0	2	2	0	8	7	15
Risbridge	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1
Rochford	13	14	1	2	0	3	2	2	12	11	23
Romford	17	22	7	3	1	3	1	1	22	21	43
Sudbury	4	5	2	5	0	2	0	0	6	8	14
Saffron Walden ...	10	21	4	0	1	1	2	1	11	19	30
Tendring	13	23	4	7	2	3	2	1	13	26	39
West Ham... ..	27	42	5	10	2	9	6	5	24	38	62
Witham	15	15	4	2	3	5	4	0	12	12	24
Total... ..	232	318	62	88	25	64	33	24	236	318	554

TABLE, No. 16.

WORK DONE BY FEMALE PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR, 1865.

	Made.	Rpd.		Made.	Rpd.
Night Caps		1766	Pinafores	296	
Day Caps.....	267	1842	Table Cloths	37	82
Dresses.....	460	2895	Bonnets Trimmed	140	
Petticoats	394	4084	Men's Linen Smocks ...	1	
Chemises	365	5354	Window Blinds	27	16
Aprons.....	434	3668	„ Drapery	4	
Bed Gowns	10	1985	Knitted Curtains	47	
Handkerchiefs	636	1660	„ Hose	3	
Shirts	493	3543	„ Valences	6	
Flannel Waistcoats	76	734	„ Table Covers ...	18	
„ Drawers	32	465	Shrouds	37	
Sheets	336	2901	Dusters	1772	
Towels	708	7	Hoods	145	
Hose		14043	Sofa Covers.....	54	230
Blankets		586	Muslin Curtains.....	8	
Mattress Cases and Mat-			Chair Covers	30	
tresses Upholstered .	28	83	Hassocks		36
Rugs.....		1095	Tea Bags.....	2	
Pillow Cases and Ticks .	50	2335	Cushions	9	
Stays	1	332			

WORK DONE BY MALE PATIENTS.

	Made.	Rpd.		Made.	Rpd.
Work by Tailors—			Work by Shoemakers—		
Jackets.....	25	503	Male Leather Boots		
Vests	14	335	and Shoes	10½	
Trowsers	82	1023	Female ditto	165	
Ticking Rugs	8	20	Male Cloth & Canvass		
			Boots	7	
			Female ditto	62	
			Boots and Shoes		999

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE
ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

GENTLEMEN,

I have nothing new to add respecting our Daily and Sunday Services. Our congregation as usual, considering the elements of which it is composed, have manifested a degree of decorum and of devotion that is quite remarkable. The calm dignity and solemnity of the prayers of the Church have exercised, as they always do, a very soothing and beneficial influence upon the minds of those who join in our public worship. I will just record an instance: I noticed a Female Patient (since recovered) daily in her accustomed place, at Chapel, reading the responses and joining in the prayers in a manner that surprised me, because I knew that being afflicted with deafness she could scarcely hear a word. So I spoke to her on the subject. "I have always read the Daily Service for many years at home, Sir, but prefer doing it in Church when I have the opportunity," said she. "It calms my mind and fits me for my daily work. You know

I am deaf, but having the Prayers and the Psalms all written down in a book I can join in the service as well as if I could hear." Another Patient, also happily restored to reason, told me that she had always prayed that it might be her lot to live where there was Daily Service. "And nobody can tell," said she, "what a comfort I find it, and how it has strengthened me to bear my affliction."

Yes, there is a profound spirituality in our Prayer-Book, and even a peculiar rhythm in its grand old words, that especially fit it for the use of the weak and the sorrowful, who can find no rest for their souls except in the truths of the Gospel. No words can reach their case except those that are grounded on His Word, who is the "way and the truth, and the life."

I was compelled, through illness and sorrow, to intermit for some time the voluntary sermon which I have been in the habit of preaching on Sunday evenings for some two or three years. But as soon as I was able to resume it, I did so, and received so many and such hearty thanks for it that I felt amply repaid for the additional labour that it involves. It does, however, at times weigh so heavily upon me that I fear it must be discontinued. But I will endeavour to go on with it, if God in His mercy give me health and strength, another year.

Our class for the practice of Psalmody is well attended. We are obliged to give it up for some weeks in the summer; but in the spring, autumn, and winter we meet every Thursday evening. It is a source of much pleasure to those who attend it, and is a means of improving our Sunday Services. I here offer my best thanks to all who kindly assist in it.

The general result of my daily visits amongst the Patients has been upon the whole highly satisfactory; though there are, of course, amid much that is cheering, many things to depress the spirits. The

fact that so many are quite incapable of understanding anything whatever is in itself most sad; yet even amongst the idiots one sometimes meets with an incident of a gratifying character, and such as induces the belief that the light of God's truth finds its way into the darkened chambers of their hearts who seem incapable of receiving any light of human reason. I visited an Idiot in sickness, and though he could hardly speak he prayed after me the Lord's Prayer, which he had evidently learned in past days, perhaps when he knelt as a babe at his mother's knees. It is impossible to say how much or how little he understood of it; but, if he only felt that he had a "Father who is in Heaven," who can tell what peace it might give him? Surely the All-Merciful would not reject the prayer.

We sometimes meet with persons profoundly impressed with religious convictions where we least expect it. It is so in the world; it is so here. An old man who for many years has delighted and amused us with his eccentricities, and his excellent imitations of that facile eloquence which is possessed so largely, as Dickens tells us, by the Cheap-Jacks, was taken ill and died a few months ago. I had much difficulty in making him hear, and could understand but little of what he said at last. I could only see that it was an evident pleasure to him to see me kneeling at his bedside. But I heard afterwards from a fellow-Patient that the old man often and often knelt down in his own room before he was in his last illness, and prayed "God be merciful to me a sinner." And during that illness he frequently asked this same Patient to read to him. I have the more reason to believe in the sincerity of the man, inasmuch as he never did this in *my* presence. Some do such things for the Clergyman to see. He never did. He attributed his love of the particular chapter that was read to him to the fact that his mother had taught him when he was a child. We have thus a very remarkable instance

of the effect of a mother's training. The impression created by that early good instruction, aided it may be by her good example, and her prayers, had lived on through all the changes of a very chequered life; and, though deadened perhaps in earlier days by contact with an evil world, had survived every other impression, and reappeared in all freshness in her son's extreme old age.

I pass on to notice one or two other cases. There was a young woman who died in the autumn. Many, many months she suffered the extremest torture of mind on account of acts long since forgotten by every one except herself. She never rested till she had made all the restitution in her power. Soon after she had done this she fell sick and died. In that last sickness she was under the impression that her power of speech was gone, so she wrote on a little scrap of paper—"Pray for me; and may God in His mercy forgive me, for Christ's sake." Of course we prayed for her, and with her, (for in this good work one or two of her companions very gladly joined,) and her days ended, if not in triumph, yet with a calmness to which she had long been a stranger. There was another Female Patient who also died about the same time. She lay ill in bed for many months. I think altogether, from first to last, for more than a year. I visited her daily. She looked forward to these visits with an eagerness that was quite astonishing. I am sure she valued the daily reading of a few verses, and the simple prayers that were prayed, more than she did any thing else on earth. I have often gone into her room just as she was taking her beef tea, and though I have begged her to go on with it, or have even asked her to finish it and let me come again when she had done so, she always said—"Oh! no Sir, I think more of the blessed Word than I do of this." Again and again she has told me, and not me only, but many others, that the words we read and the prayers we prayed, were her only

comfort—that they comforted her all day, and in the silent watches of the night. Dear, good soul, I felt as if I had lost an old friend when she died! I trust we shall meet hereafter in heaven.

I might add many more instances of the very blessed effects of religious ministrations among the Insane, but these will suffice. To God be all the praise. May He continue His blessing in the work.

I have the honour to remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOSEPH SOWTER,

CHAPLAIN.

Warley, Jan. 1st, 1866.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, ETC.,

1865.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS BY WILLIAM
Lunatic Asylum

MAINTENANCE
RECEIPTS.

1864.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dec.	To Balance of last Account	...	...	...	2,011	12	2½

From Unions contributing to the Asylum, for
the Year 1865, viz.:—

Braintree	...	...	755	17	10
Bishops Stortford			282	10	1
Billericay	...	...	430	14	6
Chelmsford	...		1188	11	8
Colchester	...	...	730	5	1
Dunmow	...		931	13	3
Edmonton	...	...	187	4	3
Epping...	...		562	15	0
Halstead	...	...	321	2	8
Lexden and Winstree			835	0	9
Maldon	...	...	611	9	2
Ongar	...	...	265	8	6
Orsett	...	...	380	3	9
Risbridge	...		66	7	2
Rochford	...	...	663	0	11
Romford	...		999	12	2
Sudbury	...	...	293	15	6
Saffron Walden	...		779	12	8
Tendring	...	...	960	12	7
West Ham	...		1661	13	4
Witham	687	15	9

————— 13,595 6 7

Carried forward	...	£13,595	6	7	2,011	12	2½
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MICHAEL TUFNELL, ESQUIRE, Treasurer of the Essex County
during the Year 1865.

ACCOUNT.

PAYMENTS.

SALARIES AND WAGES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Clerk to Visitors	65	0	0			
Officers	1258	2	4			
Male Attendants	585	7	10			
Female ditto	503	1	10			
Male Servants	207	12	0			
Female ditto	62	1	6			
	<hr/>			2,681	5	6

PROVISIONS.

Arrow Root and Sago, 728 lbs. ...	15	5	9			
Beer, { Malt, Hops, & { 236 qrs. Malt } Brewer ... { 2,149 lbs. Hops }	939	12	5			
Butter, 11,366½ lbs.	520	18	11½			
Bacon, 235¾ lbs.	9	11	0			
Barley and Oatmeal, 812 lbs. ...	5	9	6			
Cheese, 9,757 lbs.	299	5	11			
Coffee, 18 lbs.	1	2	6			
Currants and Raisins, 2,920 lbs. ...	43	3	0			
Eggs, 15,514	62	1	3			
Fish	34	4	7			
Flour, 680 sacks	1011	0	0			
Fruit	13	0	3			
Meat { Boned Beef, 38,837 lbs. Roasting ditto, 14,983 lbs. Mutton, 29,438 lbs. Pork (Farm), 9,651 lbs. Shins, 11,135 lbs. }	2967	11	8			
Milk, 9,560 gallons	406	16	7			
Molasses, 1,209 lbs.	9	7	8½			
Peas, 53 bushels	18	11	9			
Potatoes, 160 bushels } Ditto (Farm), 1,310¾ bushels }	204	11	9			
Carried forward ...	£6,561	14	7	2,681	5	6

RECEIPTS—continued.

			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	...		13,595	6	7	2,011	12	2½
From Unions, &c., not contributing—								
Cosford, Suffolk	...	...	3	1	0			
Thingoe, Suffolk...	...		3	13	8			
Upton-on-Severn, Worcester	...		6	14	0			
			<hr/>			13	8	8
From County Treasurer	...	...	277	16	6			
			<hr/>			13,886	11	9
From Unions, &c., for Funeral Expenses—								
Braintree	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	
Chelmsford	...	...	...	...	4	10	0	
Colchester	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	
County	...	...	...	...	3	12	0	
Dunmow	...	...	...	...	2	14	0	
Edmonton	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	
Epping	...	...	...	...	3	12	0	
Lexden and Winstree...	...	...	...	...	0	18	0	
Ongar	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	
Orsett	...	...	...	...	1	16	0	
			<hr/>			<hr/>		
Carried forward	...		£24	6	0	15,898	3	11½

PAYMENTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	6,561	14	7	2,681	5	6

PROVISIONS—continued.

Poultry ...	16	11	3			
Rice, 1,092 lbs. ...	8	4	3			
Sugar, 15,239 lbs. ...	226	7	6			
Salt, Spices, &c. ...	27	7	7			
Tobacco and Snuff { Tobacco, 413 lbs. } { Snuff, 79 lbs. }	85	3	2			
Tea, 3,486 lbs. ...	399	6	6			
Vegetables (Farm) ...	322	7	2			
	<hr/>			7,647	2	0

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

Coals and Coke { Wallsend, 335 tons } { Steam 693 „ } { Skreenings 143 „ } { Coke, 3 chaldrons }	921	16	4			
Candles, Stores 40 $\frac{3}{4}$ doz., Comp. 4 doz. ...	12	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Gas, 1,529,500 feet ...	344	2	11			
Oil and Cotton ...	12	17	10			
Faggots... ...	15	3	0			
	<hr/>			1,306	5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

WASHING.

Soap, Yellow, 8960 lbs. ...	124	4	0			
„ Soft, 29 firkins ...	21	17	0			
Soda, 2780 lbs. ...	7	7	7			
Starch and Blue { Starch, 952 lbs. } { Blue, 91 lbs. }	19	14	3			
Washerwomen ...	80	6	7			
	<hr/>			253	9	5

NECESSARIES.

Brushes, Mops, &c. ...	50	7	1			
Blacking, Black Lead, &c. ...	20	11	7			
Combs and Hair Brushes ...	25	18	11			
House Flannel ...	29	13	6			
Casks ...	19	0	0			
	<hr/>			145	11	1

SURGERY AND DISPENSARY.

Drugs ...	65	5	8			
Wines ...	98	8	0			
Spirits ...	63	12	0			
Instruments ...	2	1	5			
	<hr/>			229	7	1
Carried forward...	<hr/>			£12,263	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECEIPTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	24	6	0	15,898	3	11½

Funeral Expenses—continued.

Rochford	3	12	0			
Romford	1	16	0			
Saffron Walden	2	14	0			
Tendring	2	14	0			
West Ham	9	0	0			
Witham	2	14	0			
	<hr/>			46	16	0

PROVISIONS.

Luncheons	4	9	4
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CLOTHING.

Clothes	0	9	6
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GARDEN AND FARM.

Pigs	25	10	6
Value of Pork supplied to House	...				301	3	3
„ Potatoes		„		...	183	1	9
„ other Vegetables		„	...		322	7	2
						</	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Discount	...	...	...	...	12	18	3		
Old Stores	...	...	...		1	9	10		
								14	8 1
Carried forward				...	...		£16,796	9	6½

PAYMENTS—continued.

				£	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	...	...	...	12,263	0	7½

CLOTHING.

Calico ...	...	...	...	43	4	6
Leather, &c. ...	...	...	...	220	7	1
Bonnets and Ribbon ...	...	...	...	21	13	5½
Shawls... ...	...	...	...	48	12	9
Hose, Female ...	...	...	...	30	5	3
Handkerchiefs, Female ...	...	...	...	3	18	9
Flannel ...	...	...	...	59	0	0
Striped Linen ...	...	...	...	26	19	10
Print and Linsey for Dresses ...	...	...	...	164	12	1½
Jean for Petticoats and Stays ...	...	...	...	17	4	11
Check for Aprons ...	...	...	...	31	6	1
Material for Caps ...	...	...	...	6	15	11½
Stays ...	...	...	...	5	18	9
Superintendent of Needlework ...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Thread, Needles, &c. ...	...	...	...	90	17	6½
Shoemaker ...	...	...	...	54	12	0
Tailor ...	...	...	...	54	12	0
Cloth, &c. ...	...	...	...	41	9	10
Clothing, Male ...	...	...	...	183	17	6
Shirting ...	...	...	...	45	4	7
Hose, Male ...	...	...	...	38	4	0
Handkerchiefs, Male... ...	...	...	...	12	7	0
Hats ...	...	...	...	7	10	0
Braces ...	...	...	...	4	15	0
				<hr/>		
				1,263	8	11

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Crockery ...	...	...	...	43	3	0
Ironmongery ...	...	...	...	51	6	1½
Matting and Carpet ...	...	...	...	138	1	1
Furniture ...	...	...	...	42	19	10½
Towelling ...	...	...	...	25	4	1
Linen Sheeting ...	...	...	...	107	18	6
Waterproof ditto ...	...	...	...	27	16	0
Bed Tick ...	...	...	...	14	17	1
Strong Rugs ...	...	...	...	7	6	9
Blankets... ...	...	...	...	67	9	10
Diaper for Table Cloths ...	...	...	...	10	8	0
				<hr/>		
Carried forward ...	...	...	...	£536	10	4
				<hr/>		
				13,526	9	6½

RECEIPTS—continued.

			£	s.	d.
Brought forward	16,796	9	6½

TOTAL	£16,796	9	6½
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PAYMENTS—continued.

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward ...	536	10	4	13,526	9	6½

FURNITURE, &c.—continued.

Material for Blinds ...	...	...	5	3	8	
Counterpanes and Rugs	14	7	6	
Bedsteads	4	9	6	
			<hr/>			
						560 11 0

FUNERAL EXPENSES	46	16 0
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GARDEN AND FARM.

Implements and Repairs	26	6	8½	
Provender for Live Stock...	133	12	10	
Bailiff and Labourers ...	...	...	98	15	6	
Seeds and Plants ...	...	...	65	16	0	
Straw ...	...	...	81	16	0	
Rates ...	...	...	5	19	8½	
Rent-Charge ...	...	...	16	10	5	
Manure... ...	...	...	11	6	8	
Sundries ...	...	...	13	11	3½	
			<hr/>			
						453 15 1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements ...	...	...	14	9	0	
Books and Periodicals ...	...	...	23	16	11	
Stationery, Printing and Account Books			59	0	11	
Postage and Carriage of Goods, &c. ...			73	15	10	
Petty Disbursements, &c....	...	...	84	2	0½	
Law Costs ...	...	...	66	4	4	
Rates and Taxes... ...	...	...	1	16	3	
Allowance to Discharged Patients on Trial (16 and 17 Vict., cap. 97, sec. 79), and Removal of Patients ...	...	...	9	19	9	
			<hr/>			
Balance ...	...	...				333 5 0½
						1,875 12 10
			<hr/>			
TOTAL ...	...	...				£16,796 9 6½
			<hr/>			

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.		
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1864. Dec. 25th. To balance of last Account	447 2 8½	1865. Additions, Alterations, and Improvements:—		
1865. To proportion of Expenses of Additions, Alterations, and Improvements, viz.:—		Enlargement of Recreation Room	185 9 0	
County Treasurer	235 18 1	Beef Tea Steam Boiler in Kitchen	39 16 0	
Borough of Colchester	13 3 9	Partitions in Day Rooms of Nos.		
" Saffron Walden	3 14 7	2, 3, and 4 Female Wards and		
" Maldon	2 18 7	Needle Room	30 10 0	255 15 0
To proportion of Expenses of Ordinary Repairs, &c.:—	255 15 0	Ordinary Repairs, &c.:—		
County Treasurer	503 14 1	Bricks, Tiles, Lime, Cement, &c.	31 2 7	
Borough of Colchester	28 3 2	Carriage of Goods	7 0 0	
" Saffron Walden	7 19 4	Bricklayer's wages	60 0 0	
" Maldon	6 5 1	Ironmongery, Taps, Locks, Tools, Nails, &c.	96 2 7	
		Hot Water Cistern, Male side ...	5 4 9	
		Engineer's wages	79 18 8	
		Cleaning, Repairing & Regilding		
		Turret Clock	13 7 6	
		Lavatory Basins	7 10 0	
		Plumbers' work, Glass & Glazing	20 18 2	
		Oils and Colours	21 16 5	
		Timber	69 8 8	
		Carpenter's wages	61 15 0	
		Insurance	42 18 6	
		Paper and Papering	18 18 10	
		Ratcatcher	10 0 0	
		Balance	546 1 8	
			447 2 8½	
				£1,248 19 4½

County of Essex.

<i>Dr.</i>		<i>CR.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864. Dec. To balance of Account	644 5 2	1865. May 25th. By Cash	644 5 2
1865. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... (page 46) ...	235 18 1	Oct. 31st. Ditto	199 4 4
The like for Ordinary Repairs, &c. ,, ...	503 14 1	Balance	540 7 10
	<u>£1,383 17 4</u>		<u>£1383 17 4</u>

Borough of Colchester.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864. Dec. To balance of Account	36 0 2	1865. May 25th. By Cash	36 0 2
1865. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... (page 46) ...	13 3 9	1866. Jan. 19th. Ditto	11 2 9
The like for ordinary Repairs, &c. ,, ...	28 3 2	Balance	30 4 2
	<u>£77 7 1</u>		<u>£77 7 1</u>

Borough of Saffron Walden.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864. Dec. To balance of Account	10 3 9	1865. April 27th. By Cash	10 3 9
1865. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... (page 46) ...	3 14 7	Nov. 8th. Ditto	3 3 0
The like for ordinary Repairs, &c. ,, ...	7 19 4	Balance	8 10 11
	<u>£21 17 8</u>		<u>£21 17 8</u>

Borough of Maldon.

<i>DR.</i>		<i>CR.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864. Dec. To balance of Account	13 2 4	1865. Feb. 14th. By Cash	5 2 2
1865. Proportion of Bills for Additions, Alterations, and Improvements ... (page 46) ...	2 18 7	June 28th. Ditto	8 0 2
The like for ordinary Repairs, &c. „ „	6 5 1	1866. Feb. 6th. Ditto	2 9 6
	<u>£22 6 0</u>	Balance	6 14 2
			<u>£22 6 0</u>

BALANCE SHEET.

<i>DR.</i>		<i>CR.</i>	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1865. Maintenance Account (page 45)	1,875 12 10	1865. Cash at Messrs. Sparrow's Bank	1,729 1 1
Building „ (page 46)	447 2 8½	Ditto in hand of Steward and Clerk	7 17 4½
		Balances :—	
		County Treasurer (page 47)	540 7 10
		Borough of Colchester „	30 4 2
		Saffron Walden „	8 10 11
		Maldon (page 48) ...	6 14 2
			<u>585 17 1</u>
	<u>£2,322 15 6½</u>		<u>£2,322 15 6½</u>

Approved,

C. G. ROUND, CHAIRMAN.

Examined,

JOHN C. DAVIS,
NATH. C. BARNARDISTON, } AUDITORS.

SUMMARY.

Heads of Expenditure.	Expenditure.			Average Cost per	
				Head per Week.	
	£	s.	d.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	2,681	5	6	1	10½
Provisions (less receipts).....	7,642	12	8	5	4
Fuel and Lighting	1,306	5	6½	0	10¾
Washing	253	9	5	0	2
Necessaries	145	11	1	0	1
Surgery and Dispensary	229	7	1	0	1¾
Clothing (less receipts)	1,262	19	5	0	10½
Furniture and Bedding	560	11	0	0	4½
Miscellaneous (less receipts)	318	16	11½	0	2½
	14,400	18	8	10	0¾
DEDUCT—					
Garden and Farm (less payments)	378	7	6½	0	3
	£ 14,022	11	1½	9	9½
					188,808
					200,091

FARMING ACCOUNT.

DR.		CR.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1864.		1865.	
Dec. 31st.		Dec. 31st.	
Value of Live Stock	200 4 0	Value of Vegetables, &c., supplied to House, viz.:—	
Dead Stock & Crops	249 1 6	Rhubarb, Fruit, &c.	23 10 0½
Implements	55 0 0	Herbs, Onions, &c.	28 3 4
	504 5 6	Celery, Salad, &c.	21 19 5
1865.		Turnips	6 19 4½
Dec. 31st.		Carrots, Parsnips, Beet root, &c.	36 11 2
Implements and Repairs	26 6 8½	Peas and Beans	80 3 11
Provender for Live Stock	133 12 10	Cabbage and Spinach	124 19 11
Bailiff and Labourers	98 15 6	1,310¼ bushels of Potatoes	183 1 9
Seeds and Plants	65 16 0		505 8 11
Straw	81 16 0		
Rates	5 19 8½	9,651 lbs. of Pork supplied to house ...	301 3 3
Rent Charge	16 10 5	Labor done by Man and Horses, in Carting Gravel, &c.	9 17 6
Manure	11 6 8		25 10 6
Sundries	13 11 3½	By Sale of Pigs	
	453 15 1½	By value of Live Stock	235 16 0
Balance in favor of Farm	416 18 6½	Dead Stock & Crops .	247 3 0
		Implements	50 0 0
			532 19 0
			£1,374 19 2

CHAS. RAYNER,
STEWARD AND CLERK.

CONTRACT PRICES of the Principal Articles of Consumption.

ARTICLES.	DURING THE QUARTER ENDING.			
	25th Mar., 1865.	24th June, 1865.	29th Sept., 1865.	25th Dec., 1865.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrow Root Per Cwt. ...	4 14 0	4 14 0	4 0 0	4 10 0
Butter „ ...	5 6 0	4 16 6	4 14 0	5 14 0
Coals, Wallsend Per Ton. ...	1 0 4	1 0 4	0 19 9	0 19 9
„ Screenings ... „ ...	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 4	0 9 4
„ Inland Steam. „ ...	0 15 2	0 15 2	0 14 8	0 14 8
Cheese Per Cwt. ...	3 4 6	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 9 0
Currants „ ...	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
Flour Per Sack ...	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 12 0
Meat, Boned Beef per Stone of 14lbs	0 7 0	0 7 7	0 8 2	0 8 9
„ Roasting ditto. „ ...	0 7 10½	0 8 5½	0 9 4	0 9 11
„ Mutton „ ...	0 7 10½	0 8 5½	0 9 4	0 9 11
„ Legs and Shins „ ...	0 3 6	0 4 1	0 4 1	0 4 1
Milk Per Gallon...	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 11
Malt Per Quarter	2 18 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 5 0
Raisins Per Cwt. ...	1 16 0	1 14 0	1 17 0	1 14 0
Sugar, Moist „ ...	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 16 0
Soap, Yellow „ {	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 10 6	1 12 6
	—	1 3 0	1 8 6	1 10 0
„ Soft Per Firkin...	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 14 0	0 16 0
Starch Per Cwt. ...	1 19 0	1 17 0	1 15 0	1 16 0
Sago „ ...	1 4 0	1 4 0	1 5 0	1 4 0
Snuff Per lb. ...	0 3 10	0 3 10	0 4 0	0 3 10
Tobacco „ ...	0 3 4	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 4

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.—DIETARY FOR THE PATIENTS.

Days of the Week.	BREAKFAST.						DINNER.												SUPPER.								
	MALE.			FEMALE.			MALE.						FEMALE.						MALE.			FEMALE.					
	Bread	Butter	Tea	Bread	Butter	Tea	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Plum Pudding	Potatoes	Uncooked Meat	Bread	Beer	Soup	Meat Pie	Plum Pudding	Potatoes	Bread	Butter	Tea	Bread	Butter	Tea	
	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.	Oz.	Oz.	Pt.
SUNDAY.....	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½				12	7	4	½				12	6	½	1	5	½	1	
MONDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	3	6	½	1½				3	5	½	1½				6	½	1	5	½	1	
TUESDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½				12	7	4	½				12	6	½	1	5	½	1	
WEDNESDAY .	6	½	1	5	½	1	3		½		12	{	8 oz. inclu. in pie	{				12	{	8 oz. inclu. in pie	{	6	½	1	5	½	1
THURSDAY ...	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½				16		7	4	½						16		6	½	1
FRIDAY	6	½	1	5	½	1			½				12			½					6	½	1	5	½	1	
SATURDAY ...	6	½	1	5	½	1	7	5	½				12	7	4	½				12	6	½	1	5	½	1	
TOTAL.....	42	3½	7	35	3½	7	34	26	3½	1½	12	16	48	34	21	3½	1½	12	16	48	42	3½	7	35	3½	7	

When Vegetables are not given at Dinner the Males receive 8 oz., and the Females 7 oz., Bread each.

ESSEX LUNATIC ASYLUM.

~~~~~  
**THE ESTABLISHMENT, DEC. 31, 1865.**  
 ~~~~~

OFFICERS.

	£	s.	d.	
Medical Superintendent	600	0	0	{ Apartments, Coals, Gas, Vegetables, and Washing.
Chaplain	230	0	0	
Medical Assistant and Dispenser ...	100	0	0	{ Furnished Apartments, Board, Attendance, and Washing.
Steward and Clerk	200	0	0	
Matron	100	0	0	{ Furnished Apartments, Board, Attendance, and Washing.

MALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	37	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing.
Three Attendants, £32 each	96	0	0	Ditto.
Two „ £30 „	60	0	0	Ditto.
Thirteen „ £28 „	364	0	0	Ditto.
One night ditto	28	0	0	Ditto.
Engineer	80	0	0	
Engineer's Assistant and Stoker ...	17	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Stoker	12	0	0	Ditto.
Bailiff	52	0	0	{ House, Coals, Washing and Vegetables.
Ploughman, at 15s. per week	39	0	0	
Ploughboy, 2s. 6d. per week	6	10	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Baker	60	0	0	
Carpenter	60	0	0	
Shoemaker	54	12	0	
Tailor	54	12	0	
Bricklayer	60	0	0	
Gate Porter	50	0	0	{ House, Coals, Gas, and Washing.
Assistant Store Keeper	28	0	0	
Cook	28	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
House Porter	10	0	0	Ditto.

FEMALE ATTENDANTS AND SERVANTS.

Head Attendant	30	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Seven Attendants, £20 each	140	0	0	Ditto.
Seventeen „ £18 „	306	0	0	Ditto.
Two Night Attendants, £20 each ...	40	0	0	Ditto.
Superintendent of Needlework	50	0	0	{ House, Coals, Gas, and Washing.
Cook	26	0	0	
House Maid	14	0	0	Board, Lodging, & Washing
Kitchen Maid	14	0	0	Ditto.
Head Laundress	24	0	0	Ditto.
One Under ditto	20	0	0	Ditto.
Two „ £18 each	36	0	0	Ditto.

